Morning Oregonian.

PORTLAND, OREGON · TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 15 1884 — NO. 7546

SEE APPREHENDED.

n Other Words, the Learned and Lovely Ma... from Boston Quickly Caught On.

Denver Opinion

What we call "The Kingdom of Las Animas" ... which is almost exactly identical with the ... of Massachusetts. The county seat, Trinidad, ... down on the New Mexican border in a ... London, but it will be shortly in the real estate ... circulars are to be issued. When you go down ... here be sure and stop at the first things, Oh, this ... the Trinidaders, and they will know you will ... not found Pueblo. The two driver will report ... our words at the hotel and the real estate ... rs will drop in and invite you out to see the ... ude, and the owner of the real estate deal ... end you tickets and the opera house will ... on their cards, and life will no longer seem ... onsome and aching void you have hitherto ... ound it. They know how to do things in Trinidad if you only make the right impression, and ... hey never do them by halves.

A plain common looking girl from Omaha ... came down here last summer and remained a ... be a upped off the train, Oh, this is just high ... Pittsburg" and in less than three months she ... hrewed little minx—mind, she had never ... Pittsburg was married to one of the millionaires ... settlement and have their homes in Europe. ... successful girl wrote to her cousin here. The ... int in the letter I suppose, who came to ... spected the remark and achieved the same ... brilliant result. The cousin has passed on, and ... the last ten months there has been a constant ... stream of girls from Kansas City coming down ... here and marrying splendidly among the ... rowned. Most of the Raymond and Whitcomb ... the other day, a bright looking girl, ... who had somehow caught onto the fashion, ... adjusted her spectacles on the railroad ... up the platform at the depot and walked ... She passed a handsome young fellow on the ... and nonchalantly remarked that she had ... the impression of the metallurgical works of the Keystone commonwealth." The fellow looked after her in a puzzled fashion, turned ... his handsome mustache, and went away. ... but no results followed. She began to think ... she had not repeated the charm correctly, and ... her feeling discouraged, when she met ... the youth sailed on her at the Grand Union ... hotel and blushingly declared to be infatuated ... it were fair to infer from the language of ... previous evening that she had discovered an ... resemblance between this town and Pittsburg. ... "In effect yes," she answered coloring up ... her spectacles and catching for breath. "Oh ... very great, most perfect, I assure you." ... "Then you must by candidate," said the ... pulsive boy, looking tenderly into her ... through her pebble glasses, "did'n know ... it was some Pueblo star." The handsome ... boy twisted his manly arms around the ... and intellectual pilgrim took a half dozen ... kisses off her lips, and the next day took ... down to his log castle ranche on the Las An... mas plains, where they will pass their hone... moon surrounded by their great herds, ... the sweet breath of kine and the fragrance ... clover.

PREHISTORIC AMERICA.

Was the Early Civilization Indigenous or Brou... Hither from Asia?

London Spectator

Navigators have shown that vessels fr... farther Asian ports might drift to the coast of America ... under certain conditions, with living people ... board. Astronomers are puzzled by certa... similarities in Asia and America in describin... for instance, the signs of the zodiac, which ... hardly suggest the studies of two sets of astr... omers. It is scarcely possible to look at ... runs scattered over Yucatan without believi... them to be of Asiatic workmanship, ... at all event, influenced by recollectio... of Asiatic workmanship even if the celebra... "elephant's trunk" which some explorers ... carved on a ruin in Uxmal should be an acc... dent or an idea derived from the discovery ... Indians of a buried mastodon or possibly fro... tradition of the mastodon, as the latest travele... Mr F A Ober would be disposed to assign ... rome ait quity to these remains, recently ... gested. Above all there is the analogy in ... the civility d Indians swarm in some unaccount... able way of their own escape from savagery ... which so many nations have forgotten with ... consent ascribe their civilizations to more ... less mysterious strangers who visited them ... taught them gave them words and ideas, a... then went up to heaven. That tradition ... is universal and so undisputed that it facil... tated Spanish conquests is surely a very strang... one to spring up among unvisited art cyphon... —who moreover we know as absolute matte... of fact. They know nothing of the external world ... It is as certain as that Vikings from Iceland ... reached the shores of Scotland for instance, to take ... better illustration as certain as that Brahmi... once conquered tanghit and built in the Islan... of Java. M Reville will not question the ... Hindoos sailed to conquered and civiliz... Java, or that Hindoos now believe that ... impossible, or at all knowledge of navig... tion or foreign geography and ship building ... perished among Hindoos. When we landed ... India they could as easily have conquered t... moon as Java and would have said so, nothi... doubting yet they did conquer Java, a... built there temples so vast that even ear... explorers as we have noted only dimly ... destroy them. Why should not an incident li... the marvelous strangeness of which ... impresses all students of Japanese antiquiti... have happened twice in the history of the wor... Is it not a little over courageous, in the face ... such facts to assume an indigenous origin ... civilization as well as of the language, and ... the youth called on her at the Grand Hote... and blushingly declared to be infatuated ... it were fair to infer from the language of ... previous evening that she had discovered an ... resemblance between this town and Pittsburg. ... "In effect yes," she answered coloring up ... her spectacles and catching for breath. "Oh ... very great, most perfect, I assure you." ... "Then you must by candidate," said the ... pulsive boy, looking tenderly into her ... through her pebble glasses, "did'n know ... it was some Pueblo star." The handsome ... boy twisted his manly arms around the ... and intellectual pilgrim took a half dozen ... kisses off her lips, and the next day took ... down to his log castle ranche on the Las An... mas plains, where they will pass their hone... moon surrounded by their great herds, ... the sweet breath of kine and the fragrance ... clover.

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POLITICAL PROBLEM.

Replies to the Letter from Secretary Chandler.

BLAINE INDEPENDENTS FOR BLAINE

Ex-Governor Hendricks Interviewed at Washington—Democratic Committees Preparing for Work—Political News and Gossip

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Ex Governor Hendricks ... the following in response to the letter ... Chandler, published by associated press ...

INDIANAPOLIS, July 14, 1884.

W E Chandler—Sir: I had it this ... morning a letter from ... yesterday, and circulated through ... I complain that I did ... address to the people of this city ... before. In that address ... need to have the ... government officers ... as an illustration I cited the ... the bureaus of ... upon your testimony ... the senate it appeared that ... you admitted, but her oath ... stated you admitted $68,000, but your ... amounted to $68,000, but your ... statement did not shelter ... from the charge. ... up to April 17 1884 when you ... there said the last ... period was ... between yourself and your ... of the department a year and ... that period, and your predecessor ... He was in office at ... of the 17 fatal vouchers,

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1884.

THE DRIFT.

The dispatches this morning bring news from the east, where the wise men are supposed to dwell, and it is of an interesting character.

We can see by these dispatches that the Tammany hall democrats are not getting over that state of mind which led them to drape their badges in mourning and go home before the close of the convention; by an other dispatch we can see that Butler will continue to lead the party that Gil nominate and will support Him for the presidency, and that he will give very much of his attention to the state of New York; still another sets forth very clearly the reasons why some of the independent republicans in the east, having given much thought to the matter, have openly come out and announced their intention to support Blaine. These independents are independent in the true sense of the word, and do not propose to be led by the Philadelphia *Times*, or any other paper, in to the democratic party. Some of them, living in Pennsylvania, have heretofore trained with editor McClure of the *Times*, and all of them are such as were inclined to be very critical and suspicious of what they feared were machine methods.

These bits of news are very comfortable reminders. They remind us that somehow, somewhere, something is always happening in a presidential campaign to strengthen the republican situation; and now, just at the beginning, when those republicans who are specially anxious to be on the very front edge of the ferryboat that is carrying them across the independent stream to the democratic side, so that they may be the first to arrive, are telling us of the great stampede we will see, somehow we see nothing of the kind. Instead of any great movement, we see such papers as the Springfield *Republican* making editorial appeals to those who will not vote for Blaine to send their names to a certain street and number in Boston, that they may be all arranged and counted. "Even tens and fifties will do to begin the movement," it says. But why don't it begin? Are we to understand that it is yet to be worked up by signatures, and to be run like an institution for the benefit of abandoned poodles—because it seems like a nice, sympathetic thing to do? We have heard so much about the great movement that was to follow the parlor meeting at the house of Mr. Harper, and the Yale college attempt to make the country perfect on the free-trade plan, that we begin to wonder where the army is camping. The great bolting generals must be as shrewd as old General Marion in Georgia in the matter of hiding their forces. When the attack upon Blaine is made by these forces in some more formidable shape than by single-handed writing and parlor conferences, then we shall believe there is something going on in the republican party that is not a part of its great purpose; but at present the independents seem to be wasting all their force in "getting ready to commence to begin," as some one has said. We had expected to see them get right up and jump on the Blaine movement after the democrats made their nomination. Now we see some of them jumping the other way.

FRANCE IN AMERICA.

While the French at home are either suffering from or dreading the cholera, the French in this country are feeling quite well—as were yesterday. They celebrated, very generally and enthusiastically, the destruction of the Bastile ninety-five years ago, and, right here in Portland, there was more enthusiasm over this notable historic event than there has been over something that happened in Chicago four days ago. The French are a loyal, enthusiastic people, well up in the main events of their own French history, and a hundred years from now their descendants will be doing the same thing, no matter where they may be living or how much their tongues may be employed with another language. Perhaps the memory of the Bastile will last longer than the old structure itself did, though for over four hundred years its dungeons held terrible secrets, which died with the men who were imprisoned without charges or examination.

Of all the countries into which France has poured Frenchmen and Frenchwomen, there is none where a natural sympathy is so well cherished as in America, and the beginning of it happened curiously enough. The young Frenchman, Lafayette, who came over to help our country with its independence, had a very narrow escape from being caught and roughly dealt with by his government at the time he bought his own ship and started. Then six or seven years had passed before French sentiment had so changed that troops and ships were sent over to help him as he was helping America. He was a wonderful Frenchman when an ally of Washington at the age of twenty, and wonderful all through a career that included three revolutions and ten years in an Austrian prison; but he was always a citizen of America, and when he died the only title he owned was that of general, conferred upon him by this country. He was vastly more proud of it than George Washington was of his rank of lieutenant general of the French army, conferred upon him by the country of Lafayette. Indeed there are comparatively few people who even know that Washington held a commission from the king of France.

These French celebrations which come once a year remind us of all these things, and they ought to be utilized as events to keep alive history for American children who in ancestry do not go back to France, as well as for those who do. This destruction of the old Bastile was not accomplished until after Lafayette had twice borne the torch of liberty across the Atlantic, and those people who, on the 14th of July, 1789, danced the carmagnole around the ruins of the noted stronghold of mediæval and modern despotism, were not unmindful of what had been accomplished in America. French soldiers loved this country as they loved Lafayette and listened to him, and if the auxiliary army raised by Rochambeau had not been checked by news of the treaty, the chances are that French names would have been much more frequent in American directories than they are now—and they are by no means scarce. Those French soldiers would have remained, many of them, as did some of those who came. Even the greatest French soldier of all—Napoleon—came near making his escape to America, after Waterloo and Elba, and would have done so, probably, but for the pique he felt at LaFayette for a vote of that son of freedom. The general tried to have Napoleon come to this country, and offered after his downfall, to find means for getting him over seas secretly. And LaFayette, too, once seriously considered the acceptance of a territorial governorship offered him by President Jefferson. But for fear of appearing to abandon the cause of constitutional freedom in Europe at that time, he would have accepted. The territory was Louisiana; had it been Washington territory, then unthought of, probably nothing would have prevented him except a change of the president's mind while he was coming over. However, he died an American citizen, and was proud of the distinction, which is a little historic fact worth remembering as the Frenchman and Frenchwoman annually celebrate the 14th of July and dance the carmagnole or anything French they choose. America will always have a warm heart for the French, that will sympathize with their efforts to keep liberty even alive in memory.

In view of the fact that the appropriations of this congress will only reduce the surplus $25,000,000, many of the statesmen of both parties are indulging in rueful reflections on their lost opportunities.

Secretary Chandler and Candidate Hendricks have a large-sized personal controversy on their hands, but in other respects they are simply campaigning.

OFFICIAL INFAMY.

In an article on the "private character of candidates" a few days ago we briefly—too briefly, doubtless—sketched the distinction, which is usually well recognized, between personal purity and official integrity, and said that in candidates for public office the latter, rather than the former, should be the essential requirement. Personal purity, as Froude says, is "but one feature in the ideal character of man." It is not "the whole for which we have to care." The monks thought it was all or more nearly all than it is, and therefore their lives seem to us "poor, mean and unmeritable." In the earlier civilization of the Greeks it was not thought to be the duty of the gods even to be personally pure. The very opposite quality was not, in fact, incompatible with any of those especial excellences which we so admire in the Greek character. Devotion to liberty and to Love, fortitude, incorruptible integrity in official life, the animal might of arm and the strong animal heart which guided it, were the excellences which the world then rewarded. Pericles, whose biography is the history of the most brilliant age of Athens, was a man of the loftiest patriotism and most incorruptible public virtue, and as such he was a model statesman, as perfect as the sculpture and architecture of his time. But he was not personally pure. He had little or no idea of what we mean by morality. And if his private character had been the test by which he was to be judged he would never have been permitted to make Athens the wonder and admiration of Greece.

It was said by the elder Disraeli that England demanded of her statesmen honesty in the administration of public affairs, and did not allow herself to be diverted from this demand by considerations of private morals. This fact has been illustrated in the honours that have been paid to Marlborough, Fox and Nelson. If the question of making Marlborough the commander in chief of the British army, or of placing Nelson at the head of the naval forces had been submitted to the decision of a Young Men's Christian Association the splendid victories of Blenheim and Malplaquet of the Nile and Trafalgar would never have adorned the pages of English history. The story of Lincoln's desire to recommend the kind of rum which General Grant drank to the other generals of the Union army, shows the nature of the essential requirement that is made and must be made of our public officers. As we said in the article on the private character of candidates, we cannot maintain our consistency in making a different requirement. When private virtue demands public office as its guerdon it ceases to be virtue, and when public office is offered as the reward of private virtue its effect is to multiply hypocrites. A man's private character is what should be considered by his sweetheart and family, and by his fellow-men in their social relations with him. When he is presented to the voter as a candidate for office his public virtues are the proper consideration.

Government even in the form of a republic is a very practical affair. It cannot concern itself with all the complements of a perfect character which interest society and deeply affect the household. It can be successfully administered only by an adherence to the English rule as stated by Disraeli. When the counter requirement is made the test, there is danger of filling the executive, judicial and legislative offices with weak and nerveless men, whose private virtues, such as temperance, chastity and kindness, make them the prey of public vices such as nepotism, credulity, and that mercy which in the words of Shakespeare "but murders, pardoning those that kill." "Good intentions are undoubtedly a help to wise conduct. As Theakerman said in his admirable analysis of the character of Washington, there is an intellectual efficiency derived from moral qualities, and "connections integrity gives both insight and directness to mental operations, and an elevation above the plane of selfish motives affords a more comprehensive and therefore a more reliable view of affairs than the keenest examination based exclusively on personal ability." But this is only a very partial help. Ministers of the gospel have often made lamentable failures in administering public trusts. The financial operations of the late Archbishop Purcell, and the betrayal of trusts by men who had attained local distinction as "gospel workers" and "temperance workers" have made the term "Christian cashiers" as opprobrious as the term "Christian statesman" had been made by the congressional failures of Patterson, Colfax and Pomeroy. In the language of Mill: "Half the efforts of the wise are expended in counteracting the efforts of the good." What we want in public life is not intelligence merely, but intelligence combined with public virtue.

It is not true, as the *Standard* says that "morality is the object of government," meaning by that term personal purity. Story in his commentary on the constitution says that the first object of all good and rational forms of government is "to establish justice." It is to afford every citizen security for his personal safety and for his public and private rights. Personal purity is of the utmost importance in every citizen, but the government concerns itself only with overt acts of disobedience to law. "A public officer of state, whose business was to inquire into the private lives of the citizens and to punish offenses against morals," Froude says, "is a phenomenon which we have seen only once on this planet." But this assertion morality which prevailed for a time among the early Romans of the republic lasted only so long as the energy of the old spirit endured. Human character at its best is mixed, part evil and part good. We have to take it as it is, with the good and evil interfused and penetrating each other. While, as we explicitly stated in our previous article, it is desirable that all men, whether in public office or not, should be pure, the essential thing in a public officer is that he should be, in public affairs, honest, efficient and intelligent.

The Boston correspondent of the Hartford *Courant* says it would not be surprising if the caravan should bring Butler into the Republican party again. If the men who are now independents had left the party ten years earlier Butler himself would not have seceded from the party. It was their opposition which prevented his being nominated as the republican candidate for governor on more than one occasion. With them out Butler would have twice carried the republican state convention. "He is vain enough to suppose that he is as strong with those that remain as he was in those days; and with the democratic party soundly beaten this year, it seems altogether probable that he would again seek recognition as a republican—especially if he could bring the governor's office along with him.

The filing of the schedules of the firm of Grant, Ward & Co. by the assignee showed the liabilities to be $16,792,647 72, and the actual assets $67,124 20. The nominal assets are $27,189,098 56. A difference between real and nominal assets of over $27,000,000, and a settlement at less than half a cent on the dollar, are remarkable, even in this age of failures. It is no wonder, therefore, that Assignee Davis has lost his temper, and characterizes the transactions of the firm as borrowing money at usurious rates of interest and upon fraudulent representations. The disasters which follow in the train of this failure have impressed upon business men many lessons which it is to be earnestly hoped that they will not forget, now, that confidence is restored and prosperity is returning.

An exchange says that the mayor of Oakland, Cal., has ordered the revival of the old custom of ringing the curfew bells every evening at 9 o'clock, with responses from the bells on the engine houses, and the police are to arrest all boys under 15 in the streets after that hour. In Yreka the order to arrest young boys found in the streets late in the evening having no good reasons for being away from home at such an hour has been in force for several months, we understand, and it has certainly resulted in good.

An average of 1,000 persons per day visited the Cincinnati exposition during the first week of its existence.

"ELECTRIC LIGHT WANTED."

PORTLAND, July 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

A person signing himself "A Taxpayer" has seen fit to attack the U. S. Electric Lighting Company in this city through your paper of July 13, and as every statement in that connection is false and apt to mislead the public and those interested, I wish to make a true one through the same medium. The gentlemen who have invested their money in this enterprise are all citizens of Portland and did not put up their cash until after a thorough and searching investigation of the merits of the very best system, and as is always the case where unbiased judgment is used, concluded that the investment was the one to take. The U. S. Company of Portland has been organized for a period of about three months, and, as they have not a block burning on the streets of all you, I cannot see how they can be classified with the last people. There is no doubt or question in the minds of the Park Board as to the location of the lights, as space equitably to cover all parts of the city will be recommended, for which the Park Board will be duly compensated, and the Park Commissioners are not to be found "out west," for having no connection with the Park Board, I do not know, but they naturally feel all encouragement by other better systems on the remaining four parts they have. It would be very good policy for "Taxpayer" to go to see the system before he writes for the company here. Any one getting into a room from the city of Portland will borrow enough money on it within any further equipment to put up the whole plant, at 6 per cent. Interest per annum, could afford to pay the interest and the running expenses of such lighting, and then pocket a good hundred per cent dividend each year besides. A pretty good thing for a poor man to "make a raise" on.

"Taxpayer" says the Portland has a franchise granted by towers, but it requires broad streets, level ground, to be bowed, and no trees or foliage, to make it a success. If "taxpayer" can point out four streets in the city proper, in the system of lighting, and I am sure it is my duty, that we will undertake to Build up or behind poles also, by distributing wires from short poles. Also the same amount of candle power they propose using on the towers, the city of Portland. The United States Company will exemplify the system of lighting a city, by lighting up Washington square as soon as the Board of the commissioners be pleased to say so in writing.

H. W. COLE, Pres.

Agent U. S. Electric Lighting Co., New York.

PRIVATE DETECTIVES.

Some Reasons why these Gentlemen are Needed in New York.

CORR. San Antonio Express.

Well, business is seen in all kinds of unexpected aspects. A building nearly covered by the open boards of a private detective agency stands among the establishments of retail business trade, where rentals are so dear that nobody would think of locating his office except for some definite and valuable purpose. What could be the motive in this case? The answer is a revelation of social life in New York. These detectives had taken premises and a block crowded every fair day by shoppers, and made so striking a display of announcements because there is a remunerative amount of spy-work to be done for the fashionable women. Jealousy is common in the gentler sex, and the bare sight of the words "Private Detective Agency" is sufficient to arouse it. Each is offered the opportunity to have a husband or lover watched, and on the sudden thought she embraces it. I subsequently learned that an experiment in this line had proved the likelihood of women doing what I have described. A small obscure placard on a door post, alongside a thronged dry goods store, brought in so many jobs that a bigger concern was decided upon. I was assured by an insider that the customer who enters through impulse, on seeing the sign, were in the main wealthy wives, who could afford to spend money in buying luxuries on small scale. Husbands, doubtless that in many cases duty had no finer field of suspicion to act on, but merely a morbid desire to find out whatever could be discovered to make him unhappy. Not a few commissions were given by girls, who meant to get a trustworthy idea of their beaux before the time came when a divorce would be requisite for separation. A desperate case, who had by proxy dogged her lover all through a night and day, might receive him in the evening with a sweet air of ignorance and passively take a kiss from his lips, while he held his breath to hide the aroma back of a cigar.

"Did you go straight home from here last night?" she would ask.

"Without stopping for a game of billiards or a glass of beer," he would reply, "because I promised you to keep early hours.

Then she would remember this entry in the detective's report: "Went into McCaffrey's, round the corner—played pool till 2 A. M.—lost four games, 35, 65—drank whisky straights every time himself, got home wobbly at three in the morning." Such are the match-breaking tendencies of the private detective, and if it becomes fashionable to employ him, the ratio of Old maids and wives will be increased.

A Test of Truth.

COR. New York Tribune.

A recent *Tribune* editorial, speaking of the estimated proportion of persons buried alive, reminds me of a simple mode of determining whether life is extinct, which seems to me well worthy of publication. I have tried it myself, and am told it is entirely trustworthy. Apply the flame of a candle to the tip of one of the great toes of the supposed corpse, and a blister will immediately rise. If the vitality is gone this will be full of air and will burst with some noise if the flame be applied to it a few seconds longer; if life is not extinct the blister will be full of water and will not burst. It is fifteen years since I have seen this in print; and I thousands of your readers will doubtless be glad to know of a simple test which can be used even where there is no reasonable doubt, and thus free the mind from future misgivings as to whether or not a friend or relative might not after all have had some life left when the body was treated as a corpse. Though very few are actually buried alive, many more may be abandoned as dead while life is still in them, and then die from being handled and exposed as corpses are. The test, therefore, should be applied as soon as life is supposed to be extinct, and before an undertaker is called in.

The Last of Forepaugh's Kittens.

Louisville Courier-Journal, July 1.

Mr. Adam Forepaugh was startled by one of his animal keepers yesterday afternoon with the remark, "the last kitten is dying." It was a baby Bengal tiger. The was the last of five and was eight weeks old. When they were a day old their mother refused to suckle them, and they were fed from ordinary nursing bottles. This operation is far from pleasant, as the cub would not wet for them, and the chief sang by odes. After the fourth one died, Mr. Fulliford brought the remaining one to his home, and placed it by the side, but the moment he left her, she picked it up in her mouth, and with great care, carried it to the far corner of her wagon and left it there. They went on for two days, and the kitten began to improve in appearance, and its mother became accustomed to its presence, and no longer cut it away from her. At last accounts the kitten was alive, but not expected to live long.

The Oregonian at Pendleton and Weather Report.

Daily delivery to these points, one of mail and paper. Orders may be left with P. Shanklin, Astoria, corner Olney and Shamokin streets.

The Boy Asleep.

Burlington Hawkeye.

Baron Reichenbach declares that sleeping with the head pointing east and the feet west is fatal to amount to committing suicide. Well, if the baron ever noticed a boy asleep with his head leaning southeast, half east, one big dumbwith and the other leaning northeast as far as the knee and then heading due west, the left arm south by west to the elbow and thence northwest, and the right arm east northeast, he would abandon all his theories about magnetic currents, and say there are exceptions to every rule. Is there any exception higher than a boy sleeping? Didn't a boy sweat on up with troubled dreams who, uneasy?

MEETING NOTICE.

G. A. R. Section [illegible] Friends who [illegible] Capitol Hall, Salem, Or., [illegible] Wednesday, July 16, 1884, [illegible] Comrades will [illegible] Morrison street, at any time [illegible] A. M. [illegible]

67 Advertisements not in words "daily Monitor," "Sunday News," etc., [illegible] *inserted for less than one month at one dollar per line for each insertion. No insertion for less than fifty cents. Every line of Confederate type counts for two.* All *Death's Harvest and the fifty cents each. Every line of Confederate type counts for two.* All

DIED.

At her home in McMinnville, Or., July 11, Mrs. Mary Hunsaker, aged 71 years. She was the mother of Dr. S. A. Young of McMinnville, and sister of Mrs. M. C. Reed of Corvallis.

Early this morning, Angeline Mayson, Funeral from residence, corner Front and Mount streets, to-day (Tuesday) at 2 P. M. Friends invited to attend.

PATTERNS for July at Wood's Fashion Bazaar, 171 First st.

NEW TO-DAY.

MEETING NOTICE.

WANTED—CANVASSER FOR GENERAL [illegible] [illegible] Apply at 5 to 7 P. M. [illegible]

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND [illegible] [illegible] Inquire at 249 Second street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE OF SEVEN ROOMS, [illegible] with bath in the house; rent $15 per month. [illegible] Inquire of W. K. SMITH, Washington st.

WANTED—JOB OF PAINTING AT $2 A DAY. A [illegible] wishes position or will contract by the month. Address P. O. box 1, Portland.

FOR RENT—HOUSE OF SEVEN ROOMS, [illegible] Apply to [illegible] Front st.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH AT ONCE. [illegible] Front st., bet. Jefferson and Columbia.

FOR RENT—SEVEN ROOM HOUSE, CORNER [illegible] Fourth st. Inquire at 85 Harrison.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND ORGAN. [illegible] stating price and make. Address P. O. box [illegible]

WANTED A ROOM FOR TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, within walking distance of A street; must be in a private family. Address A. B., Oregonian, N. Y.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HOUSEkeeper wants position or a ranch; no objections. Inquire 249 Second st., Albina, or address P. O. box 1, Portland.

NEITHER CAPITAL OR SKILL OR [illegible] said soon will be responsible for party unless authorized by the owner of large "Bible of Long Distance" [illegible] Agents, 68 N. Front st., Portland, Or.

CASH LOAN—$100 WANTED FOR ONE [illegible] [illegible] per cent per annum. [illegible] Oregonian office.

FOR EXCHANGE—TWO PIECES OF [illegible] [illegible] property, one being for $2,500 cash, will [illegible] Or. Inquire of [illegible] farm. CHARMAN, [illegible] Washington st.

FOR RENT—A SUNNY ROOMED HOUSE AND [illegible] half story house, cor. Lincoln and Front sts., [illegible] Inquire of [illegible] Front st.

WANTED—A MEDICATED WOMAN NOT [illegible] to confinement, or work in small family; [illegible] Address P. O. box 1, Portland.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED FOR [illegible] and [illegible] staple property; articles wanted [illegible] Front, room 6, cor. Front and [illegible]

MAN AND WOMAN WANTED—A WOMAN to keep night boarders and [illegible] to [illegible] Apply at 249 Second st., Albina, or address P. O. box 1, Portland.

GOOD OPENING IN STREET BUSINESS. [illegible] Chewing gum $2.00; $200 cash required. [illegible] Address Chewing Gum, Oregonian office.

A RARE BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY—A [illegible] [illegible] in Portland, Or., [illegible] half dollars in cash, or will exchange for [illegible] WEBSTER, Fourth street, Albina, or address P. O. box 1, Portland.

SMOKE THE FAMOUS H. B. FRENCH FIVE-cent cigar at Pat Sullivan's Star Store, Oak and Front sts., Portland, and Ashland.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—FINE [illegible] [illegible] in desirable home, almost new; [illegible] Wimbish and Rose of JOHN CHILDS, [illegible] Front st., Portland.

THE ATOMIC ELECTRIC BELT WILL RESTORE health and vigor without discomfort or [illegible] with each [illegible] Call and examine [illegible] Agents wanted. 249 Washington st., Portland, Or.

For Rent. The three-story and [illegible] S. E. corner of Third and E sts., just completed, containing seven rooms; suitable for a boarding house or boarding house keeping. For [illegible] For particulars, inquire of SMITH & WOODWARD, 4 Washington st.

The arrival of the president of the Northern Pacific R. R. and his interview with the members of the press assures the welfare of Tacoma, renewal of all works and increased activity at all branches now in operation. Office of the company, 249 Washington st.

MONEY IS STILL VERY SCARCE, AND [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] that Mr. Ellis will [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

GILMAN & CO., AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 42 First st., bet. Pine and Ankeny. AUCTION SALES OF Real Estate and Merchandise, General Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, REGULAR SALE DAYS, Tuesday and Friday at 10 o'clock A. M.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

TUESDAY, JULY 15, at 10 A. M.

Large Line of Household Furniture

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE.

Wednesday, July 16, at 10 A. M.

The entire Furniture of Residence.

T. J. O'CONNOR,

Auctioneer & Commission Merchant

FRIEDMAN, AUCTIONEER & APPRAISER, General Merchandise, Land, etc. Office over Exchange, Central Market, No. 27 First st. Sales at City Exchange a general variety of goods at wholesale and retail.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

PAYTON & HOWDEN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Dealers in Produce, 120 Front st., Portland, Or.

LION & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING Merchants, Front and Ash sts., Portland, Or.

MILLER & WIST, J. C. MILLER, W. H. WIST, Commission Merchants, Dealers in Produce, Front st., Portland, Or.

GOLDMAN & CO., COMMISSION & PRODUCE Merchants, 128 Front street, Portland, Or.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS, Commission merchants, and agents for Columbia River Packet Company, 124 Front street, corner Ash.

RICHARD HOFFMAN & CO., COMMISSION merchants, 2 and 4 N. Front st., Portland, Or.

JOHN BARLEAU & SON, 170 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce.

HIBBEN, GRUNDY & CO., SHIPPING and Commission Merchants, Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Or. Consignments solicited. Liberal cash advances made on wheat, flour, etc. N. W. cor. Front and Ash sts.

WILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

THE BROUGHER IMPLEMENT COMPANY, Implement and wagon materials for farm and mill machinery, 20 and 22 Front st., Portland, Or.

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS for Deering and Marsh harvesting machinery, farm and spring wagons, buggies, carriages, etc. Also, dealers in agricultural machinery, mill supplies, etc. Warerooms, Nos. 16 and 18 Front st., Portland, Or.

THOS. H. BOYD & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR Pacific Coast for Mower & Reaper, Chain Pitch Thresher, Monitor & Buffalo Wagons. Front, First, Second and Salmon sts., Portland, Or.

W. W. SPEER & CO., DEALERS IN MILL MACHINERY, Supplies of everything mill machinery, 208 Front st., Portland, Or.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. J. SMITH, VETERINARY SURGEON, can be found at Metropolitan Stables, 29 Taylor st.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

GRAHAM, HEILBRON & CO., WHOLESALE Grocers, Cards of N. P. Agricultural Works, Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Commission Merchants, Front and Ash sts., Portland, Or.

CORBETT & MACKAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Merchants, 31 and 33 Front st., Portland, Or.

CRAVEN & JASON, WHOLESALE GROCERS, and Commission Merchants, 10 to 16 N. Front st., Portland, Or.

VALENTINE, REINHART, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Agents Milling and Commission Merchants, 60 and 62 Front st., Portland, Or.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

BENNETT & PATTON, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW. Corbett building, N. E. cor. First and Stark, Portland, Oregon.

D. P. THORNBURY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Oregon City, Or.

D. P. KENNEDY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, Room 5, Dekum's Building.

Bring summons, subpœnas, and proofs of service, copyright matters, and collection of business generally, entrusted to letters-patent for inventions.

DENTISTS.

DR. J. C. BOYER, DENTIST, OFFICE OVER the Bank of Portland, Third st., between Washington and Stark, Portland, Or.

DR. J. PHILLIPS, DENTIST, 32 FIRST ST., between Morrison and Yamhill, Portland, Or.

EUGENE C. LEE, D. D. S., DENTIST, 52 First st., between Stark and Oak, Portland, Or.

DR. C. NEWCASTLE, D. D. S., DENTIST, 52 First st., between Stark and Oak, Portland, Or.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

CHARLES H. JEFFERSON, OF FRONT STREET, Leather and Shoe Findings, 24 and 26 Front street, between Washington and Stark streets, Portland, Or. Agent for Phillips, Sturgis & Co.'s Patent Leather, Boston.

MACHINISTS.

HENKEMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, GUN and Pistol smiths, Sewing-machine repairing, Model and machinery of all descriptions. Please call. Shop in rear of building, 64 Second st., Portland, Or.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

H. ZIEGENFUSS BROS. & CO., WHOLESALE Dealers in Cigars, 51 Front st., between Oak and Ash, Portland, Or.

WOOL GRADERS AND PACKERS.

PORTLAND WOOL EXCHANGE, TOPE & REED, Wool Graders and Packers, Portland, Or.

SHOW CASES.

JOHN HERSTMUS & CO., MANUFACTURERS of Show Cases, 100 Front st., Portland, Oregon.

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

ROBERTSON & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS in Trunks and Valises, No. 141 Front street, Portland, Or.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

HAWGOOD & LAWRENCE, ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, Lobbe Building, Washington st., Portland, Oregon.

W. H. BURRAGE, CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Office, Union st., N. W. corner Second and Salmon sts.

H. W. & T. H. COGLE, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND TRACHERMEN. Special Attention given to City Work. Room 4, Ellsworth Block, Third and Oak sts.

Established 1851.

Hedge, Davis & Co.

Importing Wholesale Druggists

Agents for Leading Proprietary Medicines, Fluid Extracts, Pills, Etc.

Nos. 92 and 94 Front Street

Cor. Ash, Portland, Oregon.

SELLING AT LOWEST FIGURES

A large assortment of

MILLINERY AND HAIR GOODS.

JOHN B. GOLDEN DRINKS

Golden's Sarsaparilla, Ginger Ale and Cider, Wilhoit Springs Water, and Congress Waters.

NORTHRUP & STORGS, Portland Soda Works, 110 FRONT ST., PORTLAND, OR.

Trade Supplied.

Ginger Ale Manufactured by Telephone No. 1155.

Dandelion Tonic! The Best Blood Purifier and Dandelion Tonic!

The Daily Oregonian.

PORTLAND, OREGON, MORNING, JULY 15 1884.

Published at Portland, Or., as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY OREGONIAN IN ADVANCE.

	Per Year	Per Month
Daily, with Sunday	$ 10	$ 1
Daily, without Sunday	8	75
Sunday, per copy	5	
Weekly, per year	2	
Postage prepaid.		

Delivered, Sunday included, 15 cents per week.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, July 14, 7:57 P. M.

Name of Station.	Bar.	Ther.	Rel. Hum.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Vel.	Rain. Fall
Portland	29.96	68	56	W	10	Clear
Astoria	29.96	64	68	NW	10	Clear
Walla Walla	29.90	76	40	NW	10	Clear
Lewiston	29.88	74	44	W	10	Clear
Boise City	29.84	78	38	W	10	Clear
Baker City	29.84	74	48	W	10	Clear

Observations taken at the following places at the same moment of time as at Portland.

Signal Office, Washington, D. C.
Fort Canby, W. T.
Fort Townsend, W. T.
Port Angeles, W. T.
Tatoosh Island, W. T.
Cape Flattery, W. T.
Port Crescent, W. T.
Neah Bay, W. T.
Port Discovery, W. T.
Seattle, W. T.
Tacoma, W. T.
Olympia, W. T.
Kalama, W. T.
Vancouver, W. T.
Fort Klamath, Or.
Roseburg, Or.
Albany, Or.
Salem, Or.
Eugene City, Or.
Dallas, Or.
Independence, Or.
Oregon City, Or.
Fort Dalles, Or.
Umatilla, Or.
Pendleton, Or.
Weston, Or.
Grande Ronde, Or.
Elgin, Or.
Lewiston, I. T.
Mount Idaho, I. T.
Florence, I. T.
Camas Prairie, I. T.
Boise City, I. T.
Silver City, I. T.
Baker City, Or.
Canyon City, Or.
Prairie City, Or.
Burns, Or.
Fort Harney, Or.
Fort Klamath, Or.
Fort Bidwell, Cal.
Fort Crook, Cal.
Fort Jones, Cal.
Yreka, Cal.
Redding, Cal.
Red Bluff, Cal.
Chico, Cal.
Marysville, Cal.
Sacramento, Cal.
Virginia City, Nev.
Carson City, Nev.
Winnemucca, Nev.
Fort McDermit, Nev.
Fort Lapwai, I. T.
Fort Colville, W. T.
Spokane Falls, W. T.
Fort Spokane, W. T.
Fort Sherman, I. T.
Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T.
Wallace, I. T.
Murray, I. T.
Mullan, I. T.
Missoula, M. T.
Fort Custer, M. T.
Helena, M. T.
Fort Shaw, M. T.
Fort Maginnis, M. T.
Fort Benton, M. T.
Fort Assiniboine, M. T.
Fort Keogh, M. T.
Miles City, M. T.
Glendive, M. T.
Fort Buford, D. T.
Fort Stevenson, D. T.
Fort Totten, D. T.
Fort Abercrombie, D. T.
Fort Pembina, D. T.
Fort Assiniboine, D. T.
Fort Qu'Appelle, N. W. T.
Battleford, N. W. T.
Fort Macleod, N. W. T.
Calgary, N. W. T.
Fort Edmonton, N. W. T.
Fort Saskatchewan, N. W. T.
Victoria, B. C.
Nanaimo, B. C.
Barkley Sound, B. C.
Alert Bay, B. C.
Metlakahtla, B. C.
Port Simpson, B. C.
Fort Wrangel, Alaska.
Sitka, Alaska.
Fort Tongass, Alaska.
Fort Chilkat, Alaska.
Fort Wrangel, Alaska.
Fort Glenora, Alaska.
Fort Selkirk, Alaska.
Fort Yukon, Alaska.
Fort Kenai, Alaska.
Fort Kodiak, Alaska.
Fort Alexander, Alaska.
Fort Mikhail, Alaska.
Fort Nulato, Alaska.
Fort Unalaska, Alaska.
Fort Kilbuck, Alaska.
Fort Chilkoot, Alaska.
Fort Wrangel, Alaska.
Fort Glenora, Alaska.
Fort Selkirk, Alaska.
Fort Yukon, Alaska.
Fort Kenai, Alaska.
Fort Kodiak, Alaska.
Fort Alexander, Alaska.
Fort Mikhail, Alaska.
Fort Nulato, Alaska.
Fort Unalaska, Alaska.
Fort Kilbuck, Alaska.
Fort Chilkoot, Alaska.

CORRESPONDENTS IN THE EAST.

The Oregonian is for the following places for sale at the Periodical Depots, or by Newsboys:

Chicago, Ill., Palmer House.
Chicago, Ill., Sherman House.
Chicago, Ill., Grand Pacific Hotel.
Chicago, Ill., Auditorium.
Chicago, Ill., Leland Hotel.
Chicago, Ill., Tremont House.
Chicago, Ill., Great Northern Hotel.
Chicago, Ill., Richelieu Hotel.
Chicago, Ill., Transfer Depot.
Chicago, Ill., Union Depot.
Chicago, Ill., Rock Island Depot.
Chicago, Ill., Wells street Depot.
Chicago, Ill., Kinzie street Depot.
Chicago, Ill., Canal street Depot.
Chicago, Ill., Van Buren street Depot.
Chicago, Ill., Twenty-second street Depot.
Chicago, Ill., Grand Central Depot.
Chicago, Ill., Chamber of Commerce.
Chicago, Ill., Board of Trade.
Chicago, Ill., Post-office.
Chicago, Ill., Advertiser.
Chicago, Ill., Times office.
Chicago, Ill., Inter-Ocean office.
Chicago, Ill., Tribune office.
Chicago, Ill., Herald office.
Chicago, Ill., Fleming Bros., Printers.
Boston, Mass., Parker House.
Boston, Mass., Adams House.
Boston, Mass., Revere House.
Boston, Mass., Young's Hotel.
Boston, Mass., Boston Theatre.
Boston, Mass., Globe Theatre.
Boston, Mass., Museum.
Boston, Mass., Post-office.
Boston, Mass., Advertiser.
Boston, Mass., Transcript office.
Boston, Mass., Herald office.
Boston, Mass., Globe office.
Boston, Mass., Fleming Bros., Printers.
New York, Fifth Avenue Hotel.
New York, Windsor Hotel.
New York, Hoffman House.
New York, Brunswick Hotel.
New York, Metropolitan Hotel.
New York, Grand Central Hotel.
New York, Astor House.
New York, Everett House.
New York, Union Square Hotel.
New York, Morton House.
New York, Sturtevant House.
New York, Albemarle Hotel.
New York, Gilsey House.
New York, Coleman House.
New York, Hotel Brunswick.
New York, Hotel Normandie.
New York, Hotel Martinique.
New York, Hotel Richelieu.
New York, Hotel Dam.
New York, Hotel Bartholdi.
New York, Hotel Albert.
New York, Hotel Cosmopolitan.
New York, Hotel Metropole.
New York, Hotel Victoria.
New York, Hotel Grenoble.
New York, Hotel Gerard.
New York, Hotel Kensington.
New York, Hotel Imperial.
New York, Hotel Royal.
New York, Hotel Empire.
New York, Hotel Windsor.
New York, Hotel Grand.
New York, Hotel Continental.
New York, Hotel Plaza.
New York, Hotel Madison.
New York, Hotel Lincoln.
New York, Hotel Arlington.
New York, Hotel Savoy.
New York, Hotel Waldorf.
New York, Hotel Astoria.
New York, Hotel Netherland.
New York, Hotel Sherry.
New York, Hotel Renaissance.
New York, Hotel Majestic.
New York, Hotel Manhattan.
New York, Hotel Murray Hill.
New York, Hotel Berkeley.
New York, Hotel Dorilton.
New York, Hotel Navarre.
New York, Hotel Aldine.
New York, Hotel Bristol.
New York, Hotel Rossmore.
New York, Hotel Florence.
New York, Hotel Wellington.
New York, Hotel Chelsea.
New York, Hotel Grenoble.
New York, Hotel Gerard.
New York, Hotel Kensington.
New York, Hotel Imperial.
New York, Hotel Royal.
New York, Hotel Empire.
New York, Hotel Windsor.
New York, Hotel Grand.
New York, Hotel Continental.
New York, Hotel Plaza.
New York, Hotel Madison.
New York, Hotel Lincoln.
New York, Hotel Arlington.
New York, Hotel Savoy.
New York, Hotel Waldorf.
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New York, Hotel Berkeley.
New York, Hotel Dorilton.
New York, Hotel Navarre.
New York, Hotel Aldine.
New York, Hotel Bristol.
New York, Hotel Rossmore.
New York, Hotel Florence.
New York, Hotel Wellington.
New York, Hotel Chelsea.

CITY.

ELECTRIC ESTABLISHMENT.—About 9 o'clock this evening the fire alarm sounded, but on account of the electrical apparatus being out of repair, the most careful listening could not determine it was turned in from which box. Information proved it to be from the box in front of the residence of Dr. Lewis, on the corner of Washington and Park streets, having been discovered behind the building by the electric department in charge of the apparatus on the corner of Washington and Park streets. The boys were passing along Washington in search of the fire, when they heard the sound of the alarm, and at the telegraph office they found the electric apparatus first attempted to be opened by policeman Wakefield, who succeeded in breaking the lock of the door, and then by breaking the lock of the door, and then by pulling the hook and pushing the door open. The policeman first attempted to open the door

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING JULY 15 1884.

SHARP TALK ABOUT WALL STREET

Blackwood's Magazine on the Freebooters of American Finance

The July number of *Blackwood's Magazine* will contain a forcible article on The Freebooters of American Finance. In it some of our great operators and philanthropists are handled without gloves. These paragraphs are taken from advance sheets of the magazine.

Neither Dr Talmage nor Mr Henry Ward Beecher has yet succeeded [illegible] in framing a new decalogue for America but that event cannot be far distant. * * * The Americans regard the accidents and misfortunes of commercial life from a different standpoint to ours. In describing matters whose old fashioned morality still presumes to intrude on the liberty and license of financial enterprise they use a terminology which has been modified to suit their special wants. * * * In Wall street and at the produce exchange—may even at the more principles centers of speculation in out—people are far more polite to each other. Operations in these refined regions may come to grief, or they may have to "lie down on their contracts," but they never commit what in the old country we call acts of bankruptcy. They may rebypothecate securities which they hold in pledge but this could be stretched at the suggestion of embezzlement. Dr Talmage who is pre-eminently the high priest of transatlantic civilization brought out the distinctive feature of its morality very lucidly—in fact he made an important contribution to his Wall street decalogue of the time when he observed in his sermon on the failure of the Marine national bank. Our sympathies should be given for the financial sufferers. We have heard only one side of the story. The word mistake" will often cover what the world calls a swindle.

* * * * * *

"In what other country need one look for roguery so cleverly disguised as in the following advertisement cut from a New York paper not three weeks old?

FOR SALE—Defaulted railway bonds and Marine Bank stock suitable for assets cheap. Address ——

The reader may gaze in bewilderment. What on earth could any one want to buy assets for? A New York trader who has come to grief after the panic would catch on to the idea at once. He has got to meet his creditors, and possibly—very probably, in fact—he is not able to submit to them a statement of his affairs which is at all likely to satisfy them. His trouble is that he has no assets worth speaking of with which his losses can readily be accounted for. If he applies to the above advertiser he may supply himself at the cost of a few dollars apiece with shares in some insolvent bank or defaulted bonds of some wild cat railway. Thus provided, he has only to appeal to the sympathy of his creditors as an unfortunate investor who, for years back has been putting all his hard-earned savings into these worthless stocks before you gentlemen.

To have been the legal owner of two millions sterling and then to have to call a halt for want of a few hundred dollars is an antithetical experience to be looked for only in America. But there are financial freebooters to whom even two millions sterling are a feeble. In one of the early scares in Wall street Mr Gould caused some fun by the alacrity with which he turned out the contents of his strong box in order to disprove the report that he had been pledging them to raise money. The aggregate value of the securities exhibited upon the current prices of the day was [illegible] $200,000,000. Mr Gould had had on to share all through the subsequent decline they would by this time to use an expressive phrase of his own have been sealed down 50 thirty or at most fifty millions. But it is not probable that Mr Gould did hold on.

It is no wonder that Mr Gould finds it easier to make millions of dollars than other men do to earn bread and cheese. The mystery is that he should still find fools to play with him. Whether gambling be responsible or not—most likely not—so long as it continues it should be made as nearly square as possible. But it can not be square without a neutral stakeholder, and that is what gamblers can seldom or never have who risk their money on Wall street. The financial freebooters whom they play against control the stakes in having the management of the property gambled in. They can pay an earned dividends and they can plunder and waste in a hundred different ways dividends which have been earned. They can publish trade statements when they are good and withhold them when they are bad. They can deliberately kill a good property by strangling it with unprofitable leases or guarantees they can make a bad property look good by temporarily increasing traffic to fill which they can lump off again at their own pleasure. It is not merely the control of the property that gives them a fraudulent advantage but they may also command the bulk of the securities dealt in. Some of the Gould lines, for instance are represented here by a few million dollars worth of shares out of a total thirty or forty millions in existence. The other is by five or six five millions, as the case may be is probably pledged with some bank in New York or planted among a few of the insiders whom Mr Gould uses as confederates. They can make the stocks scarce or plentiful just as they please. If they are engineering a fall they spread bad reports encourage selling and lend out the stock freely to bears. At a preconcerted moment they deny the bad reports and call in the borrowed stock when the bears get their necks twisted. If the game be to force a rise they spread good reports lock up the stock and give an impression of scarcity till the favorable moment comes for lasting it loose on the heads of the frightened bulls.

Another class of financial freebooter who has been making things lively in Wall street is the organizer of syndicates to build competing railways. Several of these have come to grief of late, and it is hopeful if they do not deserve less sympathy than Mr Gould himself.

* * * The evil that a stock manipulator does dies with him, but a competing railway for which there is no room lives in a fashion forever. * * * The harm it does to itself is a trifle compared with the mischief done to pre-existing lines whose finances it bleeds from them. * * * Not only is the property itself harmed but all railway property in America is discredited through it. British investors should have this peculiar risk of American railways made clear to them, and as far as possible they should know the men who are specially responsible for it.

What with rate wars thimble rigging in Wall street corruption from top to bottom in their administration, threatened dictation and interference by every state legislature and a mania for the building of competing lines which are not needed and are never meant to pay the future of American railways is far from brilliant. It would be difficult to imagine securities less entering for quiet, unsophisticated investors!

Good Fishing in Wisconsin Lakes

Madison (Wis.) Journal May 12

The fishing is reported to be exceptionally fine just now and it might be said that thousands of the finny tribe were taken from Mendota and Monona yesterday. One party of five young men succeeded in capturing over 300 white bass black bass and pickerel using only one line each and fishing purely for the sport that is round in the pastime, while like successes attended the efforts of others. No one who went out returned empty handed. The fish bit voraciously and when a rich bite was struck they could not be taken from the water as fast as they took the hook. It is a singular circumstance that the supply of fish never becomes exhausted in the lakes about Madison and further than the silver gives indications even of any fish having been made in it by the constant drafts made upon it. The oldest residents of Madison—men who have lived here long, before the present generation of young gentlemen were given existence and while Indians were in numerous than whites—marvel at the continued good fishing in our lakes and from state to state, as far as they are able to judge it has grown better rather than worse with each succeeding year notwithstanding the increasing numbers of fish taken each year. To all appearances fish multiply in number in our lakes—which as to be expected by rapid for the reproduction and growth—much more rapidly than they diminish and this spring they are evidently more plentiful than ever before. White bass are the fish who on sex being taken the mes freely at the present time. Black bass perch pickerel and other kinds of fish are also biting, but less readily than the white bass.

A Noble Marksman's Feat

I was related to me in regards to Lincoln that he had, lately at a home City, he at [illegible] at the end of a [illegible] with an air gun to [illegible] a dozen [illegible] which [illegible] to the [illegible] the amount to be paid. His Excellency became interested in the [illegible] and [illegible] turning to the bested spectators kept the [illegible] and amused. The differ [illegible] from the fact, with his skill he was [illegible] he had by repeatedly hitting the bull's eye earned a return [illegible] rightly liquidated the entire bill. [illegible] rose said the proprietor I'll bet you $10 that you don't get six bull's eyes in succession and it that sets be the whole lunch counter. The two $10 pieces were put in the hands of [illegible] Lincoln's feathered spirit struck the target half a foot aside from the red. He then pressed on the trunk. The shot was [illegible] which time he made [illegible] It was [illegible] as to hit [illegible] from the point [illegible] Hemmed in on a [illegible] corpulent [illegible] the second shot [illegible] the Bull's eye fell and he did the remaining [illegible]. It was a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] one.

Consumption, coughs and colds cured by Dr. Kenyon's New Discovery. Trial Bottles free.

BRITISH PRIDE

Showing How Badly they Have Got it in Some Phases of London Society

London Truth

I shall never forget, when dear little Mrs A—— was so ill after her husband had lost everything through the failure of a bank. I lady Langrish bringing her about half a pint of soup one day and asking that the glass she brought it in might be carefully washed and put away for her until she sent for it. As though Mrs A—— was a pauper and on the parish. She only laughed at the fun of it but her husband could hardly be prevented from putting the whole thing glass and all out of the window.

It was Lady Langrish who said to her children daily governess one morning. Is your cloak lined with fur Miss Brown with an incredulous accent on the word fur. Yes madam said poor Miss Brown. Really was the reply everybody wears fur now I shall have to give it up. There are good taste and a good heart for you! As though Miss Brown, who had to be out in all weathers did not need a warm cloak a thousand times more than her charming and cultivated employer.

And I have noticed too that the extremity of some poor ladies is the opportunity of their richer sisters. There are pieces of old lace fans jewels, dinner services and many other things that could tell their own tales of unlikely bargains. I actually heard a woman say once of her own sister. She wants me to buy her lace flounces and I have offered her the guineas, but she does not seem willing to take it. I shall wait awhile. She will be glad enough to accept the money in a month or two.

The flounces were well worth £30 but no doubt the hideous bargain was concluded. The beating down" process is easy when poverty helps. I heard another woman say on one occasion it was a question of buying or starving, from an impoverished gentlewoman. I believe very poor indeed was the reply and in want of the necessaries of life. Of them I should think she would take ten shillings and be glad to get it. You may tell her I shan't give more.

What Congress Has Accomplished

The following measures passed both houses of the present congress and have been signed by the president in addition to the regular annual appropriation bills and the river and harbor bill:

Bills to reduce the rate of postage on newspapers and periodical publications of the second class when sent by others than the publisher or news agent to one cent for each four ounces, to provide for the government of the territory of Alaska, to extend the duration of the court of commissioners of Alabama claims until December, 1885, to prevent and punish the counterfeiting in the United States of bonds or other securities of foreign governments to grant [illegible] days leave of absence with pay to postmasters to letter carriers, to authorize the secretary of war to offer a reward of $25 000 for the rescue of the Greely Arctic exploring party to establish a bureau of labor statistics to make all public roads and highways post roads to authorize the legislatures of the states of Illinois Arkansas Louisiana and Tennessee to sell or lease certain lands appropriated for school purposes to remove certain burdens from the American merchant marine (commonly known as the Dingley shipping bill) to equalize the rank of [illegible] grades of the naval academy upon their appointment to the various corps, to establish a bureau of animal industry prevent the exportation of diseased cattle and provide for the suppression and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals to make it a felony for any person to personate an officer or employe of the United States acting under authority of the United States or any department thereof, to authorize the Academy of Sciences to receive and hold trusts made for the promotion of science and for other purposes, repeal the test oath act of 1862 to authorize the fitting out of an expedition for the relief of Lieutenant Greely and party in the Arctic seas to limit the time in which persons in the navy may be tried against persons for violations of the internal revenue laws to three years. Bills [illegible] from the charge of desertion certain soldiers of the late war who after having served faithfully until the close of the war left their commands without leave to provide for the location of a state west of the Mississippi river of a branch home for volunteer soldiers of the Mexican war and war of 1812 whose disabilities were incurred in service against the United States to provide for the disposal of abandoned and useless military reservations, to reorganize the corps of judge advocates of the army to establish a bureau of navigation in the treasury department.

The following measures have been incorporated in regular appropriation bills:

Bills to prohibit officers of the government from accepting voluntary services for the government and from employing personal service in excess of that authorized by law, except in cases of sudden emergency involving the loss of human life or the destruction of property; incorporated in the sundry civil bill; to provide for the appointment of a commission to visit the several countries of Central and South America to collect information as to the best mode of securing more intimate international and commercial relations between those countries and the United States (incorporated in the consular and diplomatic bill); to provide that hereafter all estimates of appropriations intended for the consideration of congress shall be transmitted to congress through the secretary of the treasury and in no other manner (incorporated in the deficiency bill); to provide that the number of deputy collectors of internal revenue, gaugers storekeepers and clerks employed in the internal revenue service shall not be increased, to create a board of pension appeals to be appointed by the secretary of the interior (incorporated in the legislative bill); to provide for the appointment of a scientific commission which may in the name of the United States government invite a national conference of electricians and conduct the same in Philadelphia in the autumn of 1884 (in the sundry civil bill), to authorize the president in case of threatened or actual epidemic to use the unexpended balance of appropriations made by the act of August 7 1881 and March 3 1883 not to exceed $100 000 in aid of state or local boards or other bodies in his discretion in preventing and suppressing the spread of the same and maintaining quarantine at points of danger (incorporated in the sundry civil bill); to protect the admission to the government hospital for the insane of inmates of the soldiers' home who are now or may hereafter become insane (incorporated in the sundry civil bill); to provide that it shall not be lawful for the head of any executive department or any bureau bureau or office of the government to cause to be printed nor for the printer to print any document or matter of any character whatsoever except that which is by law and necessary to administer the public business nor any bureau officer to embrace in his annual or other report to be printed any matter not directly pertaining to the duties of his office as prescribed by law (incorporated in the sundry civil bill); to provide for the appointment of a Missouri river commission with powers and duties similar to those of the Mississippi river commission (in the river and harbor bill); to appropriate $5 000 000 to pay the rebate tax on tobacco (embodied in the urgent deficiency bill).

Gladstone in Private Life

A writer in the [illegible] says:

I saw Mr Gladstone first when he was about 60 years of age. Happening to sit very near him at a dinner party I had a good opportunity of examining his appearance closely and of making mental notes if his conversation I had heard it called a solemn [illegible] but it struck me that he was even scrupulously neat in the arrangement of his heavily thinned locks to that of the small bouquet in his button hole and during the years that I had the good fortune of seeing him from time to time the same care was always apparent. He most notice displayed about Mr Gladstone's appearance was the immense head the extreme development of the supercilliary ridge giving his dark eyes deeply set appearance of being deeply set. I had seen many photographs of the statesman in all of which the likeness was striking but all of them more or less exaggerated peculiarities and I gave the impression of a remarkable man also of a repulsive person whereas at the period to which I refer he was really a handsome man to the women all thought so and with their hero worship [illegible] mingled a good deal of personal admiration.

Mr Gladstone told me that he approved of every one doing a portion of manual labor as a practice which he has always observed himself and encouraged in those about him. To this habit a good deal of the vigor of his old age is due.

Speaking of his physical powers he once said to me:

I think I preserve my strength by husbanding it. If I am obliged to sit up late at night I always rise proportionally early the following morning, and I never do any paper have done a stroke of work on Sunday.

On another occasion we were discussing the use and abuse of wine. He still on being questioned

We [illegible] I am at present a total abstainer and ask a certain portion of mine but I can't do it hard with my hands while taking only tea.

In wine generally at dinner I never [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]